# smocratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNET GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD, Of Decatur County.

FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT. MICHAEL C. KERR. Of Floyd County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SAMUEL L. RUGG,

Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW. JAMES A. CRAVENS. H. W. HARRINGTON. W. S. HOLMAN E. JOHNSON. A. B. CONDUITT D. W. VOORHEES. DAVID TURPIE J. K. EDGERTON 11th J. F. McDOWELL

### The Tide Turned.

The news from Maryland is of a cheering character. General McClellan telegraphs that he is driving the rebels from their positions with the most signal success. A large number of prisoners have been captured, and the strongholds of the enemy are occupied by our troops. The confirmation of this news will give confidence in the nes direction of our military affairs and that our arms will speedily retrieve the disasters we have recently suffered in Virginia. We do not feel like hallooing before we are out of the woods, but we are strongly inclined to huzza for little

rated and how Destroyed. The Chicago Times says: This war was begun on certain known principles and for certain avowed objects. To these Democrats universally and unreservedly pledged themselves, and as universally announced their readiness and anxiety to co-operate in the support of the Government with all other political organizations which should adhere to those principles and objects to the end. The popular unity which prevailed then-for popular unity did apparently prevail then on the distinct basis of those principles and objects-would prevail now had all other political organizations been as faithful to their pledges as has been the Democratic party. What were those pledges? They were: 1. The resolution (which we append) passed by nearly a unanimous vote by the United States House of Representatives on the 11th of February, 1861; 2. The original proclamation of the President calling for volunteers to put down the insurrection; 3. The famous CRITTENDEN resolution (which we also append) passed by both Houses of Congress, by nearly a unanimous vote, at the extra session in July, 1861.

These were the pledges. The first was these

Resolved, That neither the Federal Government nor the people or Governments of non slaveholding States have a purpose or a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the States in the Union.

Resolved. That those persons in the North who do not subscribe to the foregoing proposition are too insignificant in numbers and influence to excite the serious attention or alarm of any portion of the people of the Republic, and that the increase of their numbers and influence does not keep pace with the increase of the aggregate population of the Union."

The words of the second were, in substance, that the troops should be used to re establish the Federal authority and repossess the Federal property in the insurrectionary districts.

The words of the third were: That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or es tablished institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States

accomplished the war ought to cease. It was upon the basis of these pledges, we say. that unity prevailed among the people of the North at the beginning of the war. If there were exceptions to this unity, they were "those persons, too insignificant in numbers and influence, to excite the serious attention or alarm of any portion of the people of the Republic," described in the first foregoing resolution.

unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are

There might be unity to-morrow, as there was at the beginning of the war, upon these same pledges. Democrats have not receded an inch from them, and will not.

In Democrats maintain their party organiza tion-if they hold party conventions and make party nominations-the necessity of the course is obvious. No other way is left open to them to uphold the principles upon which the war was commenced and preserve the purposes only upon which it can be conducted to a successful

Whatever calamities shall befall the country will be almost wholly due to the destruction of that popular unity in the loyal States with which Democrats have so earnestly sought to strengthen the hands of the Government.

## The Contrast.

At a public meeting in New Hampshire, Senaroo Hale, of that State, is reported to have said: "I may be ordered to Fort Warren for the expression I am about to make; but I do not besitate to declare that there is nothing that can par allel the exhibition of ability, vigor and resources shown by the Confederate Government, except the incapacity and imbecility of our own." Senator Hale has not yet been sent to Fort Warren; and will not be. That place is reserved for Democrats, who at some former day may have of tended a Cabinet officer and who are badgered with false charges of disloyalty now.

What is the secret of the contrast between rebel efficiency and governmental helplessness? When the Confederate Government was organized, the opposition was at once associated in the Administration. Stephens, who ran with Doug-Jas, was made Vice President. A Cabinet of all parties was constructed. When Cabinet officers were proved inefficient, they were dismissed. Laggard Generals were eashiered, deserters shot, peculators punished. The South was organized

on a war basis. President Lincoln, on the other hand, made up his Cabinet out of the dead wood of the Chicago Convention. Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates, were all his rivals and enemies of each other-all disappointed and rejected men! These worn out politicians had their followers to provide for, and they fed them upon the plander of the treasury, upon the spoils of patronage. In the crisis of the first battle of Bull Run, the President was engaged in settling paltry claims of partisans to washington was in hourly danger of capture, was busy making up partisan lists of Tax Collectors ment the same position at Conterville that they Cincinnati yesterday.

and Assessors-selecting them upon occasion did at this time last year, and there they will from the exposed and condemned shoddy con- probably remain all winter. But they are not

One army, at a conjuncture when the feetunes Leaving a strong force at Centerville, the Conof the whole contest were dependent upon it, has federates marched their main body up to Leesbeen sacrificed to political jealousies. Another burg, crossed the Potomac near Point of Rocks, General, whose name has always been associated and on Saturday, September 6, advanced to Fredwith defeat, has been kept in command by the erick City, the capital of the State of Maryland, penotism of Cabinet Ministers. All the while of which they are still in quiet possession. Bethe energies of the Government have been di- fore this took place, the Administration newsparected against the press, or the free discussion of per assured the public, on the authority of the citizens, or to seconding the private revenges and War Department, that such a thing as the invapolitical hates of men who have secretly insti- sion of Maryland by the Confederates was an ministration confined itself to such paltry ob it would be impossible for the rebels to cross. So

oath by the declaration that he considered the the rebel troops could not cross the Rappahandecision of the Supreme Court, in regard to the nock; that Pope was holding all the fords, &c. subject of slavery, as not binding upon him; By this time the public know how much confiwhile he felt bound to obey the instructions of dence to repose in such assurances. It is known the Chicago platform? A stream never rises now that the rebels do not cross rivers at guarded higher than its fountain, nor an administration fords. They know of plenty of fords which are

All this while the people have placed in the What the rebels will do in Maryland is a fair hands of the President at Washington unlimited matter for speculation. The War Department resources of men and money, arms, ships, and says they are in a trap; that they can never republic credit.

sent state of affairs, that the Confederacy has nock; when they had come through Thoroughexhibited unexpected resources. True; but has fare Gap; when they had gone to Centerville. On not the North shown a power and wealth of each occasion it was said the rebels are in a firm means equally surprising? We have raised ar- trap now; Stonewall Jackson is caught this time mies such as Europe never equaled, navies which | sure. But the plaguey rebels could never see the have never been surpassed in extent, or in the trap; and I do not think they will this time. I use of modern improvements of warfare. We do not think they have abandoned their designs have spent money at a rate that startles the most on Washington. They do not like the looks of extravagant schemers of the Old World. There thirty two forts on the south side of the Potois not an invention of war-plated ship, mam- mac, and it may be that they are trying to take moth gun, marine ram, aerial telegraph, balloon | the capital by strategy. It is possible that their of reconnoissance, diving bell, or portoon- designs contemplate the seizure of the Annapolis which we have not had. No army ever marched, Junction, between this city and Baltimore. This no navy ever sailed, with such pay, or provision, would cut off Washington from all aid and com-

We stood as immeasurably above our adversa- same time expose the Confederate force there to ries, in resources, on the last day's battle at Bull | an attack from troops that would be at once sent Run, as a year ago. We are now as far above from Washington. But, at all events, you may them as at any time-if we had men in charge reiv on this as certain: The design of Lee is to of public affairs capable of handling these re- take Washington, and all the movements are sources. There, and there alone, the contrast made with that end in view. He has in the lies between ourselves and our adversaries .- N. neighborhood of Frederick 150,000 troops, in-

#### Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times From Washington.

The War Around Washington-A Review of the Confederates-The Rationale of the Maryland Invasion-The Design of the Confederates grand battle for the possession of Washington will is simply to Capture Washington.

Washington, Sept. 11. Pope's campaign in Virginia having come to ich a disastrous and ignominious termination, his friends here are making desperate efforts to gloss over his shameful incompetency by throw- at Harrisburg and determined that they would ing the blame of his retreat upon other officers. elect a President without any party and without The most impudent attempt of all is that which any principles. They nominated candidates but tries to make out the sole design of Pope's cam-paign toward Richmond was to take such a di-Tyler was an old Democrat. The arrangement version on the Rappahannock as would enable seemed fair. Many honest and patriotic Demo-General McClellan to evacuate the Peninsula in | crats were deceived by the ruse. Harrison and safety! Such is the ground which is now gravely Tyler were elected, an opposition majority was assumed and seriously maintained here by the returned to Congress, and the no party victory friends of Pope and Stanton and the foes of was complete. But how did no-party work? McClellan. It is necessary, therefore, to refute | The Democrats were cheated; the Whigs were this piece of unblushing audacity.

The real facts of the case are these: Disgusted at last with the insubordination and imbecility of Fremont, the President, early in July, relieved him of his command, and placed under Pope's command the combined armies of Banks, Fremont, and McDowell, including voted in his life. He was no partisau, and knew Sigel's division, Schurz's brigade, and the troops nothing about party-nothing of the principles that had been serving under General Shields. These forces were,-Banks's corps, 25,000; McDowell's corps, 30,000; Fremont's corps 40,- feeling by his election was to be restored, and the 000; Sigel's division 15,000; Schurz's division, Government was thereafter to run on as smooth-10,000-total 120,000. Included in these were ly as a maiden's summer dream. Again Demo-16,000 cavalry, and over 100 pieces of artillery. crats were deceived by specious pretences. On the 14th of July, Pope assumed command of Many of the discontented and disappointed Demthis magnificent army, and issued to his soldiers ocratic politicians went over to the enemy. that bombastic address in which he said, among | Many patriotic Democrats went over with them,

certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in sumed the reins of power than party spirit raged vogue among you.

and holding them-of lines of retreat, and of at Washington flew up and down with lightning bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. "Let us study the probable lines of retreat of

"Let us look before us and not behind.

"Success and glory are in the advance.
"Disaster and shame lurk in the rear." These were the principles upon which his campaign was conducted; and behold the result. Disaster and shame lurked in his rear," sure they believed a grievous party provocation, abanenough. By "not looking behind" him, by dis doned the Democratic party and struck hands carding his "base of supplies," the enemy slipped with their political enemies. They adopted a in his rear, possessed themselves of his supplies, platform at Buffalo, and attempted to make use

But I anticipate. On taking the field, Gen. Pope was ordered by acknowledge his part in it. What seemed com-Gen. Halleck to advance on Richmond by way of paratively harmless at the time, aided in finally Culpepper. It was understood that Gen. Halleck | plunging the country into civil war. was convinced of the impracticability of taking Richmond by way of the Peninsula, but that he of the Democratic party heretofore. Is there any and Pope thought it might be done from the real Democrat who can fail to be warned in this North. Hence Pope's expedition to the Rappa-hannock. Its disgraceful results are so fresh in any real Democrat who does not know that to the minds of your readers that I need not allude abandon his own party under any pretence is to

his army away from the Peninsula in safety is to renounce the constitutional principles upon perfectly abourd. From the time he arrived at which that party is based. It is to yield the helm Harrison's Landing, on the 2d of July, until he of the ship to hands unworthy of trust. The first left it, on the 12th of August, the enemy made step toward a compromise with our political eneno attempt to dislodge or even to annoy him. It mies is a fatal step downward. Every Democratic would have been madness for them to have done vote withheld from the Democracy, is a vote so; and they knew it. This thing is to be no withheld from the Constitution, the Government, ticed about the military movements of the Con- the Union and the laws .- Military movements of the Confederates; they never undertake impossionities; and they never fail to seize an opportunity of doing anything which they are sure they can do. The habits of some of the military about here As soon as Gen. McClellan had established his show a want of discipline that is the forerunner position at Harrison's Landing, they saw that he of defeat and disaster. They go to private houses had saved his army. Their tear was, that he and behave in the most insolent manner toward would be reinforced there, and would renew from unprotected private families. They demand there the attack on Richmond. Hence it was breakfast, dinner or supper; threaten, bluster and that, until the 15th of August, they kept such an frighten women and children. For all this there immense force at Richmond. They knew that is not the smallest excuse or apology. They are Pope was coming down on them from the North amply provided for, and if they are not some with 120,000 troops. But they rated Pope at his official is to blame, and ought to be cashiered. true worth. They knew that they had far more Soldiers who behave in this style will, of course, to fear from McClellan's 75,000 veterans than run at the approach of an enemy. They are fit from Pope's whole army. Therefore it was that, members of a skedaddling brigade. There has while they sent Gen Jackson with 24,000 men been some improvement, it is thought, in the last to fight Pope, they still kept 200,000 troops at few days; still the evil is abated only a little, and Richmond and on the Peninsula watching Mc | it seems to us an easy matter to reform such con-

gust 9. Jackson, with his 24,000 troops, de meal's victuals, like gentlemen, to get it anyfeated Pope, and forced him to retreat to Culpep- where in the vicinity. Not only is the abuse introops away from McClellan. They hung around no better discipline are, of course, ready to run him in every direction. They were at Richmond. ingloriously at sight of an enemy. The insolent They were at Fort Darling. They were at Pe- puppy who would insult private, unprotected tersburg. They were at City Point. They were families, is a coward that will not face men in at Dancing Poinc They were at Malvern Hills. arms. They were at Turkey Bend. They were at his There is another outrage that should be prompt- CELEBRATED right hand and on his left, and before him. It stopped. Negroes are entired away from From the day the evacuation began, on the 8th | their homes and protected in some of the camps. of August until the day it was completed, the After all this State has done for the Union 15th, the Confederate force around McClellan cause, it is insufferable that our people are to be

outnumbered him two to one. North. Then they saw that the movement of property. It is idle to expect any active help to Pope toward Richmond was not a feint; that to the Union cause from men subject to such out him had been committed the task of taking Rich rages. It is such a protection as Smith and Mormond; and that McClellan's army was to become gan give the people of this State. Give us back Pope's reserve force. The battle of Cedar Moun- our own soldiers that our State has furnished to tain, fought on the 9th, had merely che ked put down this rebellion, relieve us of pretended Pope's advance. In order to save Richmond, he defenders, and we can do better for the Union must now be driven back.

This task was performed by the Confederate Such practices will never put down this rearmy between the 15th and 31st of August. And bellion. They strengthen and intensify it every so completely was the work done that Pope's day. whole army would have been annihilated if it The civil law of this State must be enforced had not been for the gallant conduct of those and respected, unless overruled by some military very officers and soldiers of McClellan's army- necessity; and as a mere military question, it is Heintzelman, Kesrney, Hooker, Porter and Sum- marvelous that a General would allow his camps ner-whom l'ope now seeks to cry down, and to be burdened with negroes. A soldier that against most of whom he has had the impudence needs a darkey to wait on him, will never meet to prefer charges!

it is a relief to know that the President is in bo favors. full possession of the facts of this case. He Finally, we notice that this city is under marknows that Pope was sent South to take Rich. tial law, bu, where are its benefits visible? It mond; and that it was Halleck's intention to re ought to insure order and sobriety, but these inforce him with McClellan's army; and that it is qualities are not found in Louisville in day time, Pope's wretched mismanagement that has once much less at night. Things in shoulder straps more placed Washington in the attitude of a be | are found reeling drunk and in places not fit to be | sieged city. Knowing this, he has dismissed named. Proper discipline would correct all these Pope from the command of the "Army of Vir evils; and then we could teel a confidence that ginia," and I believe he thinks he has found the business of the military was going on well .some field of usefulness for him at the West.

Humiliating as the fact is, it is nevertheless a

content to repose upon the laurels they have won.

gated acquisitions against their neighbors, utter impossibility, because the Union troops Never on so great an occosion had an Ad- guarding the fords were posted in such a way that about the 23d and 24th ult., the War Department But did not Mr. Lincoln preface his inaugural authorized the telegraph to assert positively that not guarded, and "that's what's the matter."

cross into Virginia again. But it said the same It is customary to say, in excuse for the pre- thing when the rebels had crossed the Rappahanmunication from the North; but it would at the cluding 16,000 cavalry and 180 pieces of artillery. And he has, between the Point of Rocks, Lees burg, Centerville and Manassas 150,000 more Gen. McClellan has moved a part of his army up north of Washington, so as to protect Washinton from that side, and also to cover the railroad from Baltimore. But he has also taken the field Pope's Campaign in Virginia-The Object of himself at the head of his force. This is more the Campaign was not to make a Diversion in than Gen. Lee expected, and it may change his facor of McClellan-Subsequent Movements of plans. Gen. Wool has made such admirable disbe fought, and then look out for music. The result of that battle will be decisive of the fate of the rebellion.

Warned by the Past.

In 1840 the Whig party went into convention cheated, the people were cheated, and the noparty Congress and the no party Administration overwhelmed with popular execration and con-

Again in 1848 the Whigs resorted to similar means to secure success. Gen. Taylor had never which divided parties. He had no friends to reward-no enemies to punish. The era of good thinking to establish a political millenium. No "Meantime I desire to dismiss from your minds | sooner, however, had the new Administration asmore fiercely than ever before in the country's "I hear constantly of taking strong positions history. The ax of the political executioneers speed, and those who went into office pledged against political proscription, proscribed everyour opponents, and leave our own to take care body but their working partisans. The triumph of a party-the Democratic party-in the Congressional elections which succeeded, alone secured the country from the adoption of the most

ruinous partisan measures. The same year that Taylor was elected a portion of the Democrats of New York, under what enough to feed their army for many weeks, and of the anti-slavery elements of the North in accaptured even his baggage and official papers. complishing their purpose. To this day every man who countenanced that defection blushes to

Such have been the results of an abandonment surrender the control of the Government to evil The idea that Gen. McClellan needed any "di influences and to endanger its very existence in version" to be made in order that he might get the future? To abandon the Democratic party is

Discipline. duct altogether. There is less excuse for such The battle of Cedar Mountain was fought Au- conduct, masmuch as they have only to ask a per. But this did not "divert" the 200,000 rebel tolerable, but it is a bad symptom. Men under

robbed by those who are sent for protection; who Then, however, they began to pour toward the run away from the enemy and then rob us of our cause without these bandits than with them.

successfully one that waits on himself and asks

Louisville Democrat.

fact, that the Confederates occupy at this mo Governor Morton returned home from

The Democracy Aroused.

The Democracy of the country is movingrousing to the importance of the great crisis METROPOLITAN HALL. sin, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, the Democrats have already spoken through their respective State Conventions, in tones that RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR cannot be mistaken, and other States will soon follow in the same strain. In every loyal State they speak the same sentiment of devotion to the Constitution and of determination to conquer all its enemies wherever found. They are sworn by Holman National Opera Troupe! the glorious history of their party, which is identical with the history and prosperity of the country-the white man's Eden, till the serpent of abolition entered it-by the memories of the past Beauty and the Beast. and their hopes of the future-by their reverence for their ancestors and concern for their own posterity-by their pride as Americans, and their self respect as men-by their love of truth and their hatred of treason in all its forms-by their love of liberty and scorn of oppression -that this country shall be saved-that the Constitution shall be protected and preserved from the base and cowardly attacks of the Northern abolitionists, as well as from the armed attacks of the Southern secessionists.

Let our people take courage. The old fash- MASONIC HALL. ioned constitutional Democracy is aroused, and the doom of abolitionism and disunionism is written. There is hope ahead. Let us work like men, to send patriotic men to Congress, and to put patriotic men in office, and all may vet be Let us do this, and then, and not till then, can we hope for a preserved Constitution and a restored Union.

Go to work, then, friends throughout the north, and let the result of the elections of October and November proclaim to the world that the American people have determined that their country, their liberties, and their children's heritage of constitutional privileges shall not be destroyed. So far, the determination and earnestness manifested by the loyal Democracy are most gratifying. The old lion of Democracy is aroused, as when Jefferson was elected President, and the alien and sedition laws indignantly repudiated by the American people. Those condemned laws are again revived, not as laws, but in the form of rescripts and despotic edicts, and the people are again aroused, as of old, and whoever lives to see and hear their verdict this fall, will learn that tyranny-New England treason against the rights of white men-is as heartily scorned and as indignantly spurned as it was when the American people rose up in their majesty and put down grasping, centralizing Federalism, and elevated the great champion and founder of the true American Democracy to the Presidency. "Like causes produce like results," but, in this case, it will be "more so." - Philadelphia Democratic Leader.

The President on Emancipation.

The Rev. Dr. Patton, a distinguished Congregational minister from Chicago, with a few others, waited or the President vesterday, presenting an address on the subject of emancipation, in be half of a large meeting held in Chicago. The address is signed by large numbers of the best and most influential mea of all parties. It urges emancipation as an absolute necessity for prosecuting this war with any hope of successful termination. The President received the delegation very cordially. He said the subject presented in the address lay very near his heart, but he had not yet made up his mind that he could yet adopt such a policy. He then recounted some of the principal objections to emancipation, and said as soon as he could relieve his mind, he should certainly go as far as his petitioners would desire .-Washington dispatches to the Cin. Gazette.

THE ADVICE OF DOUGLAS .- And now, as I am about to bid you good night, allow me to say, by way of advice, stand by your principles as you are, because you are right. These, and these alone, if successful, will give peace to the country and insure the perpetuity of the Government. Make no bargians nor compromise with either of the opposing political parties, and if we be defeated, not be disheartened, but stand firm, and sooner or later honest men will join you from the other parties enough to give you the victory, and preserve the Government in its constitutional integ

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